Does vacuum packaging retain the quality of hilsa fish (*Tenualosa ilisha***)** during long-term frozen storage?



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BACKGROUND

- Hilsa fish (Tenualosa ilisha) having geographical indicator of Bangladesh is known as the king of fish for its delicious taste and unique flavors.
- The 60% of the world's hilsa catch comes from Bangladesh with total production of 0.52 Million MT in 2017-2018.
- Hilsa fishes are traded in the domestic market as a fresh, whole and without dressing and with adding ice.
- Freezing and subsequent frozen storage are also practiced to keep the hilsa fish for a longer period.
- However, this long-term frozen storage deteriorates hilsa quality due to oxidation of lipid and disintegration of myoglobin along the lateral line.
- As a result, a foul smell is produced, which makes hilsa fish unfit for consumption.
- Vacuum packaging could be an effective intervention during frozen storage to retain the flavor and quality of hilsa fish.

OBJECTIVES

To know the effects of vacuum packaging on the quality of hilsa fish under frozen storage condition

MATERIALS & METHODS

Sample Collection and preparation:

- Hilsa shad (*Tenualosa ilisha*) was collected from Chandpur and brought to the Dept. of Fisheries, University of Rajshahi, Bangladesh under icing condition.
- Fishes were prepared as whole & dressed.

Packaging of fish:

- Four types of packaging were used as treatments;
 - (a) whole without pack;
 - (b) whole with vacuum pack;
 - (c) dressed without pack;
 - (d) dressed with vacuum pack.
- Vacuum packaging was done in a multilayer plastic pouch (PE/PA/PE) using a packaging machine (Multivac C100, Germany).
- All packed samples were kept separately in frozen storage at -18°C for one year.

1st International Electronic Conference on Food Science and Functional Foods (Foods 2020)



Biochemical and microbiological:

The fishes were subjected to biochemical and microbiological analysis at 30 days interval during frozen storage in laboratory. • Fishes were thawed for about 18-20 h before analysis. The following analysis were done:

- **P^H (Binsi** *et al.,* **2015)**
- Free fatty acid (FFA) (AOAC, 1980)
- Total volatile base nitrogen (TVB-N) (EC, 2005)
- **Thiobarbituric acid reactive substances (TBARS) (Park** *et al.*, 2007)

Aerobic plate count (APC) (APHA, 1992) **Statistical analysis:** It was done by one-way ANOVA with Tukey test using SPSS Version 20 at P < 0.05 level of significance.



Fig. 1. Changes in pH value of hilsa fish under different packaging conditions at frozen storage (n=3)



Dressed without pack Dressed with vacuum pack (mg/100g) 2 4 3 10m 11m 12m 9m Storage period (months) Fig. 2. Changes in total volatile base nitrogen (TVB-N) value of hilsa fish under different packaging conditions at frozen storage (n=3) Dressed without pack Dressed with vacuum pack Whole with vacuum pack Whole without pack







*Note: Fig. 1-5: Different letters on the top of the bars of each month represent a significant difference among the treatments (p < 0.05).

- in the entire storage period (Fig. 1-4).

- and flavor.



Institute (BFRI).

CONCLUSIONS

There was no such significant difference (p> 0.05) in pH, FFA, TVB-N, and APC values among treatments in the storage period (Fig. 1-4). The pH (6.8-7), FFA (5% oleic acid), TVB-N (30-35 mg/100g), and APC (7 log CFU/g) value of all samples did not exceed the acceptable limit

TBARS values were significantly (p< 0.05) lower in vacuum pack samples (whole & dressed) compared to without pack (Fig. 5). **TBARS** values did not cross the acceptable limit (2 mg MDA/kg) for vacuum pack samples in almost the entire storage but exceeded in the first month for without pack samples (Fig. 5).

It is assumed that the vacuum packaging reduced the secondary oxidation of fatty fish like hilsa during the storage period which responsible for the rancid odor of long-term frozen stored hilsa.

Therefore, vacuum packaging can be used with freezing for yearround supply of quality hilsa fish without changing the unique taste

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This study was funded by Bangladesh Fisheries Research